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EDITORIAL

PYONGYANG - CONAKRY FRIENDSHIP

CONAKRY is the capital of a far country in Africa. Nevertheless, Conakry arouses familiar feelings in the hearts of every Korean. And these friendly feelings of the Korean people towards the Guinean people are growing day by day.

Mme. Andree Toure, wife of the Guinean President Sekou Toure, paid a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife from April 30 to May 3. Short as her visit was, our people spent joyful days with the honoured guest on a friendship mission.

Mme. Andree Toure was warmly welcomed everywhere she went. We Koreans are proud of making friends with the Guinean people who fought hard struggles and won their independence.

The Guinean people is a heroic people who have put an end to the decades of French colonial rule through their heroic struggle, won their freedom and independence and safeguarded their national dignity.

The people of the Guinean Republic under the leadership of President Sekou Toure has already achieved great successes in their strenuous endeavours to wipe out the vestiges of colonialism, to build the national economy and achieve the independent development of the country.

The Guinean people are stubbornly fighting against every imperialist machination designed to wreck Guinea's national independence so that they may consolidate their independence and defend their national dignity.

Supporting the determined words of President Sekou Toure that they would rather choose freedom in privation than be rich in bondage, the Guinean people are waging a persistent struggle against imperialist aggression and war machinations, and are giving both material and spiritual support to other African peoples who are fighting for national freedom and liberation.

The Korean people rejoice heartily over the brilliant achievements made by the Guinean people in their struggle against imperialism and for building a powerful, independent country, and offer their warm congratulations.

Though they are far away from each other, the Korean and Guinean peoples are firmly linked with each other by their common fighting tasks and ideals. Our two peoples have always been supporting each other and fighting together on the common front fighting against imperialism and colonialism and defending national independence. In the course of their common struggle the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries have developed day by day.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of the Guinean people for defending their national independence from imperialist aggression and for building a prosperous country, while the Guinean people are standing behind the Korean people in the just struggle for driving all the foreign troops out of South Korea and realizing national unification through direct negotiations between the representatives of North and South Korea without any interference from outside.

This support and encouragement of the Guinean people is a great inspiration to the Korean people in the struggle for their just cause.

The name of President Sekou Toure is spoken with warmth among the Korean people as the leader of the Guinean people and an intrepid anti-imperialist fighter for the complete emancipation of Africa.

The imperialists hate the ever developing friendship and solidarity between our two countries and hinder the friendly ties between our two countries. Furthermore, they are bent on weakening the solid unity of Asia and Africa by creating hostility between the peoples of the two continents.

Today, the pressing demand is for the Asian and African peoples to strengthen the militant friendship and unity as never before, on the common front opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The recent visit of Mme. Andree Toure to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a great contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and co-operation already established between the Korean and Guinean peoples and to the strengthening of the militant solidarity of the Asian and African peoples struggling for national independence against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people highly valuing the friendly relations between Korea and Guinea will make every effort to develop them.

Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung welcoming Mme. Andree Toure at the airport Photo by Kim Jong Dok

PYONGYANG WELCOMES Mme. TOURE

AT the invitation of Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, Mme. Andree Toure, wife of President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea, paid a goodwill visit to our country between April 30 and May 3.

Mme. Toure was accompanied by Aribot Fatou, Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Guinea; Camara Mamady, Guinean Ambassador to Korea, and his wife Camara Odir; and Adu, Chief of Protocol of the President of the Republic of Guinea.

In the centre of the airport, where thousands of people in their holiday best were on hand, were portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sekou Toure side by side. Then placards were in mid-air. "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live President Sekou Toure!" "Raise Higher the Banner of Anti-Imperialism!" "Long live Friendship and Solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples!" There were also floating balloons carrying the streamers reading "Warm Welcome to Mme. Sekou Toure!" "Long live Korea-Guinea Friendship and Solidarity!"

On hand at the airport to meet the honoured visitors were Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung; President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; wife of First Vice-Premier Kim Il; wife of Vice-Premier Kim Chang Hyop; Pak Jong Ae, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon; Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul and his wife; other leading Korean officials.

Present were Camara Lofo, Secretary for Social Affairs of the Republic of Guinea and Member of the National Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea, now staying in our country and the staff members of the Guinean Embassy in Pyongyang. Also on hand were members of the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang and their wives and home and foreign reporters.

Amidst enthusiastic cheers of the welcoming Pyongyang citizens, Mme. Andree Toure exchanged warm greetings with Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife.

Mme. Andree Toure, in the company of Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife Mme. Kim Song Ae, reviewed the guard of honour of ground, naval, and air forces.

At the airport Mme. Kim Song Ae and Mme. Andree Toure exchanged speeches.

More than 100,000 lined up along the route to the city to welcome Mme. Andree Toure as she rode with Premier Kim Il Sung and Mme. Kim Song Ae in an open car. Rousing cheers thundered, confetti flew, the welcomers showered the guests with flowers.

In the afternoon Mme. Toure paid a courtesy call to Premier Kim Il Sung and his wife and had a cordial talk.

In the evening Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet in welcome of Mme. Toure and her party.

The next day, on May Day, Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung paid a return call to Mme. Toure and gave a luncheon in honour of her and her party. On the same day, accompanied by Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, the guests visited Mangyongdae, a scenic spot and the Premier's home town.

Then the guests were guided to the Mangyongdae School, where they were most enthusiastically welcomed by the pupils, children of the fallen revolutionaries. A ceremony welcoming Mme. Andree Toure and her party was held at the School. Mme. Toure told the children that she was very happy to observe May Day this year in Korea, particularly with the children of revolutionaries at the native place of Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people and the brother and friend of the Guinean people.

In the evening Mme. Toure and her party attended the performance of Music and Dance Epic "Glorious is Our Fatherland," which was given in their honour. After the performance, together with Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, Mme. Andree Toure and her party, and Mrs. Sutani Aidit, wife of Chairman D.N. Aidit of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, currently visiting our country, mounted the stage

(Continued on page 3.)

Mme. Andree Toure, accompanied by Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, reviewing the guard of honour.

Mme. Andree Toure paying a courtesy visit to Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung

Mme. Kim Song Ae's Speech at Banquet

Following is the speech made by Mme. Kim Song Ae on April 30 at the banquet welcoming Mme. Andree Toure:

Esteemed Mme. Andree Toure,
Dear Honoured Guests from Guinea,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

Today we have met with joy Mme. Andree Toure, wife of His Excellency President of the Republic of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure, and prominent public figure.

I once again wholeheartedly welcome your visit to our country.

Mme Andree Toure is one of our intimate friends.

Now you, our esteemed guest, have come such a long way to our country, we are so happy as though we are meeting a real sister after a long separation.

The Korean people always cherish deep love for the Guinean people.

Both the Guinean and Korean peoples underwent the imperialist oppression and exploitation and won freedom and independence through a protracted struggle.

After independence the Guinean people, under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, carried out a wide range of social reforms and are gaining enormous successes in the struggle for the construction of an independent national economy and for the revival of African culture.

Both the peoples and women of our two countries are resolutely fighting against imperialism and colonialism in order not to repeat the bitter life of the past and in order to terminate aggression and subjugation and do away with national inequality and racism.

Life shows that no force on earth can break the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples for such common goal.

Today the liberation struggles of the people are steadily surging in Asia and Africa and the imperialists are sinking deeper in their predicament.

Running all the more wilder, the imperialists are persisting in aggressive schemes in various parts of the world, expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam and interfering in the internal affairs of the Congo (L).

However, with no desperate machinations can the imperialists escape defeat in face of the united might of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people are happy to have such a valorous friend as the Guinean people on the African continent in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people express deep thanks to the government and people of the Republic of Guinea for their active support to the Korean people in the struggle for making the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and realising the peaceful unification of the country without any foreign interference.

I firmly believe that the visit of Mme. Andree Toure to our country, as a friendship envoy of the Guinean people and women, will greatly contribute to the further development of the relations of fraternal friendship and co operation formed between the peoples and women of Korea and Guinea.

At this place overflowing with the feeling of friendship I propose to toast to the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the peoples and women of our two countries, to world peace, to the health of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea and his wife Mme. Andree Toure, to the health of the distinguished guests from Guinea and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Mme. Andree Toure's Speech at Banquet

Follows the full text of the speech made by Mme. Andree Toure at the banquet given in her honour:

His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung,
Mme. Premier Kim Il Sung,
Respected Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

It seems to me that I have to look for new, precise terms carrying very strong meaning, in order to convey my thanks to you.

We congratulate you upon the fruition of tremendous labour we saw this morning, which you have achieved by mobilizing the masses.

Words fail me to express the scenes of welcome accorded us. By chanting aloud the words, genuine friendship, we hope to describe the welcome you accorded us.

The peoples of our Guinea and Korea are united with each other, are loving and helping each other.

It is known over the world that the friendly sentiments of the Korean people are genuine friendship, not something spurious or mere diplomatic phraseology.

I saw Korea astir in thousands of colours.

I saw gorgeously dressed girls singing songs symbolizing friendship.

Such welcome warms my heart and moves me boundlessly.

I saw Korea's men and women. What I saw were people of simplicity and passion. Such people cannot but be good people. They cannot help loving labour, peace and happiness. Such people imparted to me wisdom, bravery and modesty.

This is also good for me.

I have seen Korea.

The Korean people are overflowing with friendly feelings and are blooming out with hope and confidence.

The Korean people gave us new asset and new strength. That is to say, they gave new asset and courage to the Asian and African peoples in building their countries.

As for our Guinea, our delegation is under the obligation to tell the Guinean people what we see here and we will tell them all we witness.

We saw your people turned out to the streets to welcome us, stopping production for a while. I was moved by this.

Back home, we will tell our people that the Korean people are singing Guinean songs in the countryside and town.

We will tell them that the Korean people are working for co-operation, peace and friendship among the peoples the world over.

I will tell President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea about the friendly feelings cherished toward him by his senior and friend His Excellency Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We will tell our people of the zeal of the friendly Korean people.

In conclusion in my own name and on behalf of our delegation I express thanks to the wife of His Excellency Premier for your warm hospitality accorded us.

I propose to toast to the complete liquidation of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism of all forms, to the creation and consolidation of new society in Asia and Africa and to the militant friendship linking the Korean and Guinean peoples, the militant friendship between the Korean and Guinean women and the militant friendship among the Asian and African peoples.

Pyongyang citizens have turned out to welcome Mme. Andree Toure

Mme. Andree Toure's Speech at Banquet

Follows the text of the speech made by Mme. Andree Toure at the banquet on the evening of May 2.

Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mme. Kim Song Ae,

Leaders of the Party and Government,

Dear Comrades and Friends,

I, in the name of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea, the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party and Government of Guinea, the Delegation which I have the honour to lead, and in my own name, express thanks to Chollima Korea.

Dear brothers,

We extend thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who is our respected and beloved brother and friend.

During our stay in your country you have done everything to enable us to spend pleasant and blissful days, and attended with us in person various events arranged for us.

We are well aware that in keeping company with us, you temporarily suspended most important, busy state affairs.

We shall report this to our Government without fail.

We also extend thanks to the wife of His Excellency Kim Il Sung.

We extend thanks to Madame, our beloved friend of Chollima Korea.

Your personal company with us and the meticulous care you have shown us rendered our stay in your country more successful and more flourishing.

We extend thanks to the Party and Government leaders of Korea.

You attended all the special events held during our stay in your country.

This manifests the will for cooperation and friendship between our two countries and our two peoples, and shows that the peoples of our two countries are reliable friends with each other.

I express thanks to the responsible functionaries of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

That the Korean women have done much in all events arranged for us during our visit to your country shows that they are playing a big role and hold an important place in the great, magnificent State upbuilding in Korea.

The Korean people have scaled the high peak of socialist construction in the saddle of Chollima.

Dear friends, today you have a solid foundation for the building of independent national economy and possess rich experience and strength.

Under the wise leadership of the Party you make careful examination of the obtaining situation and adequately meet in time the demands raised; you draw up judicious policy in time and translate it into practice.

This leadership makes it possible to take measures in time with scientific farsightedness and revolutionary will for courageously and boldly solving questions and matters arising internally and internationally.

Dear friends,

There is one more great thing about you. It is the revolutionary spirit and inexhaustible creative energy.

What should be noted with stress is that you have all the capacity to carry through the Party's policy.

What more positive words can I say at this moment of parting with each other?

We just say that we will close our ranks still firmer and you will speed up socialist construction, thus further deepening the South Korean brothers' trust of you and greatly encouraging their just liberation struggle, and we extend warm encouragement to you.

These characteristic features of the struggle imply that all necessary conditions should be created for the accomplishment of the cause of Korea's unification.

Yesterday our delegation and I saw a splendid art performance which clearly showed the history of your revolution. Seeing yesterday's art performance we earnestly wished the early territorial unification of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

May Chollima Korea enjoy happiness and prosperity.

I shout viva for the consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Guinea.

Long live the solidarity among the African, Asian and Latin American peoples in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and for the progress and well-being of humanity!

Concluding my speech I propose to drink a toast to the good health of Marshal Kim Il Sung and his wife, to the good health of the outstanding leaders of the Party and Government of Korea, to the friendship between the peoples of our two countries and to the friendship and solidarity among the honest-minded people of the world.

Thank you.

(Continued from page 1.)

to present a basket of flowers to the performers and congratulated them.

On the following day the guests were at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace where thousands of children gave them a hearty welcome. And they were invited to a performance given by children in Pyongyang.

In the evening a Pyongyang women's mass rally was held at the Grand Theatre in welcome of the Guinean guests.

After that Mme. Andree Toure gave a banquet in honour of Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung. Also invited to the banquet were leading Party and government officials and their wives, leaders of public organizations, officers of the People's Army, prominent figures of the domains of science, culture, art as well as men of the press.

At the banquet, which was held in an extremely friendly atmosphere, Mme. Kim Song Ae and Mme. Andree Toure made friendly speeches.

Mme. Andree Toure and her party left Pyongyang for home on May 3. Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, leading Party and government officials and their wives, diplomatic representatives in Pyongyang and their wives, thousands of citizens gave them a hearty send-off at the airport. Short as it was, the stay of Mme. Andree Toure and her party in Korea has deepened the friendship between the people and women of the two countries greatly.

Mme. Kim Song Ae's Speech at Banquet

Follows the text of the speech made by Mme. Kim Song Ae at the banquet given by Mme. Andree Toure on the evening of May 2.

Esteemed Mme. Andree Toure,
Dear Guests from Guinea,
Dear Comrades and Friends,

The visit to our country of our close friend Mme. Andree Toure and Guinean guests is drawing to a close.

The last few days we have spent with Mme. Andree Toure have been days of real happiness and profound significance.

The Guinean guests spent May Day with us. The flower of Korean-Guinean friendship blossomed into full bloom and added lustre to this international holiday, a balmy spring holiday.

Everywhere she went, Mme. Andree Toure told many things, fine and moving.

She shared useful experiences with our women, further encouraged the confidence of our children and youths in the future and powerfully inspired the cause of our people for socialist construction.

Taking this opportunity, we once again thank Mme. Andree Toure for having so highly appraised and supported the cause of our people.

The visit of Mme. Andree Toure and her party, brief as it was, left a brilliant page in the development of the friendly relations between the peoples and women of the two countries of Korea and Guinea.

You have fully conveyed the warm feelings of genuine friend from the Guinean people and women to the Korean people and women.

The course of your visit vividly shows that the friendship between the peoples and women of our two countries is as true and firm as between brothers and sisters who are ready to share their destiny and sweets and bitters.

The Korean people are well aware of the path of struggle traversed by the Guinean people, and follow with joy the achievements they are today registering under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure in the struggle against imperialism and for the construction of a prosperous, sovereign and independent state.

Our people hold in esteem President Sekou Toure as an intrepid, remarkable champion who is stubbornly fighting against imperialism, for the prosperity of Guinea and for the complete liberation of Africa.

We ardently wish the Guinean people greater victory in their just cause.

The current visit of Mme. Andree Toure and her party to our country was not only of epochal significance in further developing the friendly ties between the peoples of our two countries but contributed to strengthening solidarity among the Asian and African peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We rejoice at this success from the bottom of our hearts together with our Guinean friends.

The Korean people and women who prize friendship with the Guinean people will, in the future, too, do everything in their power to cement friendship and solidarity between the peoples and women of our two countries.

Firmly believing that the friendly sentiments between our two peoples and women will efflorese and develop forever, I propose a toast to the prosperity of the Republic of Guinea and the happiness of the Guinean people, to the solidarity among the Asian and African peoples, to world peace, to the health of His Excellency esteemed President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea and his wife Mme. Andree Toure, to the health of the guests from Guinea and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Top:

Model Young Pioneers of the Mangyongdae School warmly welcoming Mme. Andree Toure, Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung

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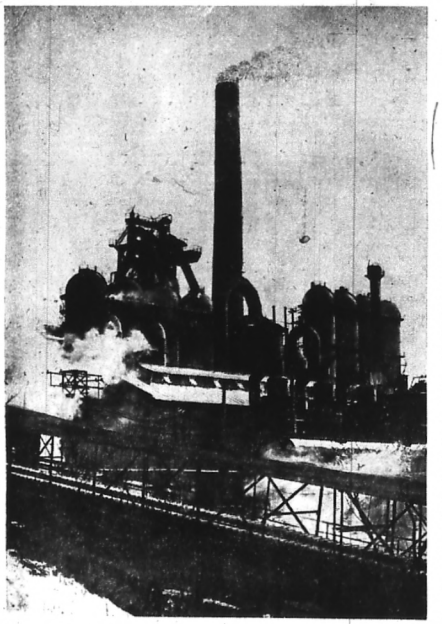
Below:

Andree Toure, wife of the President of the Republic of Guinea, in the company of Mme. Kim Il Sung, saw the performance given by the Young Pioneers in Pyongyang. After the performance they, together with the Young Pioneers, posed for a picture

ADVANCING INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY

STEEL MILLS AND IRON WORKS RECONSTRUCTED



← A view of the Hwanghae Iron Works

KOREA boasts of a number of steel mills and iron works; and they are constantly equipped, reconstructed, and expanded.

Recently at the Kim Chaek Iron Works in North Hamgyong Province blast furnace No. 2 has been reconstructed.

Rebuilt bigger than the former size, the new blast furnace is installed with many up-to-date gadgets: all systems of the furnace from the measuring of the feeds of the furnace to that of the temperature of the furnace body are automated; the life of the furnace has doubled, and its production capacity has risen 1.4 times.

Along with this, electric furnace No. 3 of the Songjin Steel Works was reconstructed on up-to-date lines and at the Hwanghae Iron Works in North Hwanghae Province, one of the country's largest metallurgical bases, the construction of the giant blast furnace No. 5 was completed. Then a new 200-cubic-metre-capacity open hearth—No. 6—started operation.

Reequipping the metallurgical industry with modern techniques, building and expanding steel mills and iron works, and raising the pig iron and steel output are directly related to the economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Party has steadfastly adhered to the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous expansion of light industry and agriculture. It has applied its energy to the development of heavy industry. As a result, the metallurgical industry, one of the leading branches of heavy industry, has made leaping progress.

As against 1946, in 1949, the output of pig and granulated iron, steel and structural steel grew 54, 29, and 11 times: in 1956, 75, 38, and 13 times; and in 1963, 386, 204, and 76 times respectively. Today, Korea's metallurgical industry can walk on its own legs.

Taking the pig iron output in the pre-liberation year 1944 as 100, that of steel and structural steel was 30 and 22. But, in 1963 pig iron rose nearly three times, the output of steel and structural steel rose to 88 and 66. Today our metallurgical industry meets the home requirements for iron and structural steel by itself.

Now Korea's steel and iron industry has developed into a self-supporting one turning out a variety of products from pig iron and steel to rolled stocks, wire rope, steel pipe, etc.

Ever expanding machine-building industry and other branches demand more iron and steel. The demand will grow bigger.

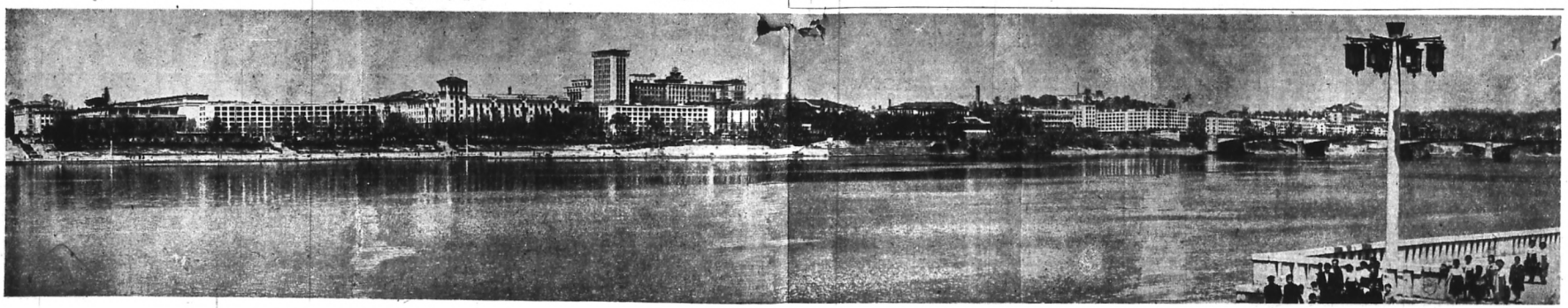
The state, therefore, made a huge investment in the reconstruction and expansion of major steel mills and iron works; then their technical equipment will be replenished further this year.

The metallurgical works including the giant blast furnace No. 5 and open hearth No. 6 at the Hwanghae Iron Works and blast furnace No. 2 at the Kim Chaek Iron Works were designed and built, expanded and reconstructed, by our workers and office employees with machines produced by 46 machine-building plants including the Ryongsong Machine-building Factory.

Today we run all our steel mills and iron works and equip them with modern techniques by ourselves to raise their output.

Promenade along the Daedong River, Pyongyang

Photo by Ro Gi Jun



ON THE SPRING FIELDS

This spring the weather has been usually unsettled. There were killing frosts, and even snowfalls in some parts. Spring drought has continued with dry winds over the fields.

However, here at the Daeam Co-operative Farm, Pyongwon County, S. Pyongan Province on the west coast, as elsewhere in Korea, farming work is well under way. A large quantity of manure has been carried out to the fields, and dry-field sowing is over. Now rice planting is under brisk headway. In this busiest farming season everything must be done in time. Transplanting on 800 hectares of rice fields must be done in 15 days. After that a vast area of paddy and dry fields will have to be weeded three or five times in good time. This is rather a tough job. But members of this farm, from the chairman down to farmers, are working very hard to finish all the work in time to bring another bumper harvest.

Last year the number of tractors at this farm increased by 26 per cent. Not to mention ploughing and transporting, weeding is done by machine over 82 per cent of the total area of the paddyfields. The folk here have been freed from arduous manual labour. Now they are enjoying their work, which is carried on quite smoothly. The fields here are well irrigated. Last year alone the government saw to it that two more pumping stations and the water ways with a total length of 24 kilometres were built. As a result, the crops are well watered in spite of the long spell of drought, now the farming hbre has been freed from drought and flood damages so that the farmers are assured of high yields year after year.

Last year, for example, there was a spell of drought which was followed by floods and heavy winds. But the co-op farm increased the rice yields by 800 kilogrammes per hectare as against the previous year with the average per-jongbo yield being 5.1 tons.

With better material and technical conditions, this year the farm has every prospect of attaining the target for a bumper harvest.

Govt Assistance to Agriculture

SINCE the publication of Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the government has been giving more and more assistance to the countryside in strengthening the material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

Last year the government carried out more than 2,000 irrigation projects to expand the watered area by more than 60,000 jongbo, besides over 900 river improvement projects on the Chongchon, Suha and other rivers and breakwater construction along the coastal areas, and large afforestation projects were also carried out.

Last year the government also supplied to the countryside over 2,400 tractors and lorries, more than 93,000 sowing machines and weeders, over 7,000 threshers and a great number of other farm machines, 650 million kwh of electric power (a 46 per cent increase over the previous year) and large quantities of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.

Thus irrigation, mechanization, electrification, and a wide use of agricultural chemicals have been stepped up to make a marked advance in the rural technical revolution.

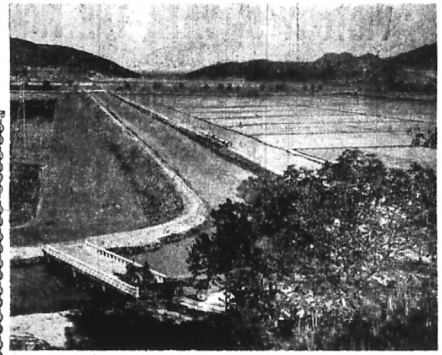
As of the end of 1964 the number of tractors in our agriculture reached 20,000 (in terms of 15 h.p. units) and that of lorries also increased, thereby widening the range of mechanized work. Electric power has found its way to 95.5 per cent of the entire rural ri (the lowest administrative unit) and 81 per cent of all the farm households.

Not only that, last year the government paid attention to the construction of production facilities in the countryside with the result that some 3,000 threshing grounds and 3,600 various storehouses were built.

Besides, the government totally exempted from tax in kind all the co-op farms of Jagang and Ryanggang Provinces and many other co-op farms elsewhere. Thus the number of the tax-free co-op farms reached a half of the total last year.

The government also waived the obligation of 100,720,000 won of expenses of rural housing construction since 1961, and over 91,900,000 won of the balance of loans for capital construction and farming given prior to October 1, 1963.

Thanks to such measures the material and technical foundations of agriculture have been further strengthened and agricultural production is making a steady advance, resulting in increased earnings of the co-op farmers.



Part of the Pyongnam Irrigation System

FROM 13cm. TO 25m.

Korea is a country with distinct division of four seasons. And this necessitates making changes for each season.

The problem of clothing was presented as an important one when the country was liberated in 1945. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army severed the ties between the two parts of the country, making this problem more acute in North Korea. The situation then was that most of the textile mills were in South Korea.

In North Korea where the arable land, particularly that for cotton cultivation, is limited, a policy was adopted to rely chiefly on chemical fibre in solving the problem of clothing.

Since the early post-liberation days much efforts had been devoted to the research work for the home production of chemical fibres from domestically obtainable raw materials. The research work proceeded without interruption even in the years of the war against the U.S. aggressors. The research work went ahead successfully. In 1961 a vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons was completed in Hamhung and went into operation.

Vinalon costs less than cotton and several times more durable. The main raw material of vinalon is lime stone, in which Korea abounds. There is no fear, therefore, of lime stone running short.

North Korea also makes other kinds of chemical fibres.

The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, built and expanded in 1962, annually produces 30,000 tons of staple fibre and rayon, enough to make three suits of clothes for each of the population in North Korea.

Last year witnessed the completion of the first-stage project of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of staple fibre. This mill standing at the estuary of the Amrok is provided with abundant resources of raw material—reed. There are thickets of reed in its neighbourhood and in the tideland along the west coast.

Maize stalks are also used as a raw material at the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

To obtain as much fibre from crops as the vinalon factory in Hamhung and the chemical fibre mills in Chongjin and Sinuiju produce annually, we would need nearly 500,000 hectares of land for cotton cultivation. In other words, it means saving that much area of land for cultivation of other crops.

In North Korea, chemical fibre, produced at the factories built by the efforts and technique of the Koreans themselves, will account for 80 per cent of the total fibre output by the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

Besides these centrally-controlled light industry factories, local industry factories in different parts of North Korea use locally obtainable fibre raw materials.

All this has naturally led to higher output of fabrics. North Korea now turns out 25 metres per head of the population or nearly 200 times as much as in the pre-liberation days.

To produce a wide range of better fabrics to meet the growing demands of the people—this is what North Korea is now tackling in the sphere of fabric production.

VICTORY IS WITH THE FIGHTING VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

SPA Presidium Supports Appeal of VDR Nat'l Assembly

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was held on April 30.

The meeting discussed the appeal issued by the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The meeting presided over by President Choi Yong Kun expressed full support to the appeal of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic which reaffirmed that the basic provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements must be correctly implemented for the purpose of removing the danger of war expansion caused by U.S. imperialism and restoring peace in Vietnam and put forward a four-point demand as the basis for the most correct political settlement of the Vietnamese question.

The meeting adopted a letter supporting the appeal of the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The letter reads in full:

A unit of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Army

COMRADE TRUONG CHINH,
Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic

The Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic discussed the very grave situation created in Vietnam due to the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and issued an appeal to the parliaments of all countries.

The National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic reaffirmed that the basic provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements must be correctly implemented for the purpose of removing the danger of war expansion caused by U.S. imperialism and restoring peace in Vietnam and put forward a four-point demand as the basis for the most correct political solution of the Vietnamese question.

An enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea unanimously supported and approved the proposals and demands clarified in the appeal of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

A grave situation has been created today in Vietnam and the whole of Southeast Asia due to the adventurous war expansion scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are committing barbarous acts of employing even noxious chemicals and poison gas in South Vietnam in flagrant violation of human dignity and the elementary norms of international law.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are going farther along the road of criminal war expansion, hurling their ground, naval and air forces and troops of their satellite countries as well as various new-type weapons into South Vietnam and further intensifying air bombing and naval bombardment of North Vietnam.

This is a direct provocation against peace in Asia and the world and an open challenge to the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples.

The more U.S. imperialism intensifies the acts of aggression and war, the firmer the Vietnamese people are rallying themselves around the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh with a firm conviction of victory. Thus they are dealing mortal blows to the enemy one after another and winning shining combat successes.

The Korean people admire the battle successes of the heroic Vietnamese people and warmly greet them.

The Korean people whose southern half of the territory is suffering from misfortunes owing to the occupation by U.S. imperialism regard as their own the hardships brought on the fraternal Vietnamese people by the U.S. imperialists' frenzied acts of war.

Our people who are in the same situation as the Vietnamese people can by no meand look on with folded arms at the aggressive war of U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people.

In its March 28 statement the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared that it will give material support of all forms including weapons to the fighting Vietnamese people and it will send volunteers at any time when it is requested by the South Vietnam National-liberation Front.

The popular support-Vietnam-movement is now being waged at factories, enterprises, rural communities, schools and state organs throughout our country and the working people, youth and students are participating in the signature campaign eagerly asking to be sent as volunteers to Vietnam.

The Korean people will support and encourage, in the future, too, the just struggle of the Vietnamese people in every way and are filled with the determination to share life and death with the Vietnamese people, their brother and comrade-in-arms, in the common cause of expelling U.S. imperialism and achieving the country's unification.

The Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists strictly abide by the 1954 Geneva Agreements, ship their troops and war materials of all descriptions out of South Vietnam, remove all U.S. military bases there, abrogate the "military alliance" with the South Vietnamese puppet regime and put an immediate end to the policies of intervention and aggression toward South Vietnam and all acts of war against North Vietnam.

All the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam should be strictly observed until Vietnam is unified.

The question of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the programme of the South Vietnam National-liberation Front, the genuine and sole representative of the South Vietnamese people, and the peaceful reunification of Vietnam must be achieved by the people of North and South Vietnam without any outside intervention.

As the solely just ways and means for the peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese question, all these demands fully accord with the interests of the Vietnamese people and the will of the peace-loving people of the world.

Today the socialist countries and world peace-loving countries and peoples are actively supporting all the proposals clarified in the appeal of the Second Session of the Third National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and strongly demanding their early materialization.

The just struggle of the Vietnamese people who are enjoying the unqualified support of the world people is invincible.

Should the U.S. imperialists expand the aggressive war in Vietnam in defiance of the strong protest and warning of the world people, they will be unable to escape final ruin in face of the decisive counter-blow of the Vietnamese people actively assisted by the world people.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will surely win glorious final victory in the just struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, liberating South Vietnam, defending North Vietnam and achieving the reunification of the fatherland.

CHOI YONG KUN
President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

GRINGOS, HANDS OFF DOMINICA!

On April 24 an armed uprising broke out in the Dominican Republic against the present rotten dictatorial regime. And now it is sweeping all over the country.

This is a revolt of the army and people of the Dominican Republic against the present Dominican rulers, out-and-out running dogs of Washington.

The U.S. government has already dispatched more than 4,000 marines and paratroopers to the Dominican Republic, and is now contemplating to send 2,000 re-inforcements. Then U.S. warships are blocking the entire coast line of this island country.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the U.S. military intervention in Santo Domingo and strongly demand: "Gringos, hands off the Dominican Republic at once!"

The situation in the Dominican Republic is going from bad to worse due to the armed intervention of Yankee imperialists. And this is, according to the ferocious Yankee imperialists, for the "protection of American citizens." But it is a black lie.

On April 30 the U.S. marines set up an "international neutral zone" in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic.

To all intents and purposes, this is little short of U.S. military occupation of the little Republic to establish a beachhead for suppressing the Dominican people.

"The protection of American citizens" has been Washington's wares whenever it stages an armed intervention in other nations. The world saw this recently when the Yankee imperialists put out this "argument" last November for their armed aggression on Stanleyville in the Congo.

The struggle of the Dominican people against the dictatorial regime is an internal affair of the Dominican people and an eruption of their long pent-up anger.

Of course, all this is very painful to Washington, as it has, with the help of its faithful servants in Santo Domingo, long exploited and plundered the Dominican people, trampling underfoot the freedom and rights of the people.

But now the Dominican people's stock of patience is run out. It is the inalienable right of a people to choose their own government, and it admits no outside interference. The overthrow of dictatorship in the Dominican Republic is an invidiable right of the people of that country.

There is no ground, none whatsoever, for the U.S. to meddle in. But U.S. imperialism has the cheek to say that the landing of the U.S. troops is not an intervention. Of course, such has been the standing logic of the U.S. imperialists. As is known to all, U.S. imperialism has planted its puppet regimes in many Latin American countries. It has engineered many military coups, staged open armed interventions. Recent military intervention in the Dominican Republic is part and parcel of Washington's overall policies towards Latin America.

U.S. imperialism is solely responsible for all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Latin American people. It is the target of their hatred. It is too natural for the Latin American people to intensify their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppet dictatorial regimes and for freedom, independence and social progress.

The cunning U.S. imperialists, with a view to staving off the world-wide denunciation, are drawing the O.A.S. into the picture to disguise the armed U.S. intervention as some sort of a "collective security measure". However, even the U.S. dominated O.A.S. members are reluctant to follow the U.S. lead. Some are openly disapproving the landing of the U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic.

The people the world over, the broad social strata of Latin America, in particular, are vehemently denouncing the U.S. aggressive action.

Latin America is no longer the backyard of the U.S.

The struggle of the Dominican people is a positive expression of the hatred of the Latin American people for U.S. "protection". U.S. imperialism will not succeed in suppressing the Dominican people by force. The frantic U.S. acts will only invite stormy protests of the progressive-minded people the world over.

The Korean people, who have been following the Dominican people's struggle with deep sympathy, extend active support to and solidarity with them in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Dominican dictatorial regime. Our people will be always on the side of the fighting Latin American people.

U.S. imperialism must pull out its aggressive troops from the Dominican Republic at once and stop intervention in the affairs of the Dominican people who are exercising their legitimate right to choose their own course.

A U.S. Spy Plane "R.B. 47" Shot Down

A U.S. spy plane "R.B.-47" illegally intruded into the air above Sinchang and Riwon at noon of April 28 and conducted reconnaissance.

An air force unit of the heroic Korean People's Army shot down the spy plane at 12:31, dealing a powerful blow in a self-defence measure.

The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly conferred Orders of National Flag on the Korean People's Army officers who downed the U.S. spy plane. And the Minister of National Defence greeted the servicemen to which the decorated officers belong.

K.P.A. Officer Jong Ji Son

K.P.A. Officer Kim Jung Ryol

Mounting Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle in S. Korea

South Koreans Intensify Anti-U.S. Struggle

THE people in South Korea have again stood up in the anti-U.S., anti-puppet regime struggle. This is occasioned by the critical situation in which, under Washington's manipulation, Seoul and Tokyo are trying hard to finish up their scheme for a military alliance and the Japanese imperialists are openly extending their claws towards South Korea.

This time also the struggle was touched off by the youth and students, around April 3, the day when the initialling of an agreement on the so-called pending issues of the "ROK-Japan talks" took place. The demonstrators demanded the "repeal of the treacherous agreement just signed." They shouted the slogans: "We declare in the name of the nation that the initialling of the agreement on all issues arising in the relations between South Korea and Japan is null and void" and "Let's defend our territory and our sovereignty to the last!"

The flames of struggle spread all over South Korea—from Seoul, to Kwangju, Taegu, Pusan, Inchon and other major cities and towns, and even to Cheju Island. The forms of struggle are diverse ranging from denunciation meetings, and hunger strikes to burning traitors to the nation in effigy, distribution of leaflets, demonstrations, etc. They assumed more resolute and violent characters. The ranks of student demonstrators are joined by the people of all walks of life, thus the struggle waxing more powerful.

In the early part of April a students' committee for joint struggle embracing 60 per cent of the South Korea's college students was formed in Seoul to frustrate the "ROK-Japan talks" and similar organizations have appeared in the provinces.

The students in these organizations are staging repeated demonstrations defying the repression by the ruling Pak Jung Hui clique. According to a special correspondent in Seoul of the Japanese Jiji News Agency, the students' struggle assumed something of guerrilla tactics and it drove the government into a tighter corner.

The struggle grew intense between April 12 and 16. During these five days more than 40,000 college and high school students in Seoul and other parts of South Korea took part in demonstrations. On April 17, in Seoul alone more than 70,000 students and citizens staged a demonstration: they paraded calling for an intensive struggle of the students and youth, the united action of all the South Korean students, and for the co-operation by the professors, and expressed their firm solidarity with the people of all walks of life putting up slogans reflecting their interests. In response to this call, other students and citizens in Seoul joined the demonstrators. There were clashes between demonstrators and the police which rushed to the scene to break up the parade. The demonstrators threw stones at the police wounding many of them and raided police stations and boxes destroying the buildings and burning their furniture and documents.

Frightened at the fast spreading flames of struggle, the Pak Jung Hui clique set the entire police force in motion to subject the students to bloody suppression.

Howze, the commander of the U.S. occupation army in South Korea, mobilized the puppet army under his control for the bloody suppression of the people and later declared that he would allow "the use of additional ROK armed forces" for the purpose. The vicious act of this blood thirsty U.S. general only revealed that the U.S. imperialists are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

However, with no suppressive measures the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hui clique could break the fighting spirit of the people and students of South Korea.

Determined to take revenge upon the enemy who persecuted and killed their poor friends, the South Korean youth and students are unfolding still intenser struggle. They demand the "ROK-Japan talks" be frustrated and declare the initialling of the agreement on the pending issues null and void. At the same time, they demand the punishment of the traitorous Pak Jung Hui clique, shouting the slogans: "Down with the prime mover" in the scheme of selling out the fishing grounds which are the lifeline of the South Korean fishermen to Japanese imperialism and "Let our people unite to finish off the traitors to the nation."

They have begun to direct the spearhead of their struggle to U.S. imperialism. Illustrative of this is anti-U.S. slogan: "The United States must cease using a small nation as a political tool!"

The struggle started last February in protest against the initialling of the "ROK-Japan Basic Treaty" got intensified in April. The South Korean people are continuing their struggle to frustrate the forthcoming formal signing of the agreement on the issues dealt with at the "ROK-Japan talks."

South Koreans holding a demonstration in the teeth of the barbarous suppression by the puppet army and policemen

"All Outside Forces, Don't Force Upon Us the South Korea-Japan Bargaining!"

THE struggle of the youth and students in South Korea against the vicious schemes of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hui clique is gaining momentum from day to day.

Last April 29 the students of the Liberal Arts and Science college of Seoul University came out in a demonstration to shatter the country-selling plot of the Pak Jung Hui clique.

Around 1:30 p.m. that day, before they turned out to demonstrate more than 400 students held a public indignation meeting lodging protest against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" before the "monument to the memory of the student fallen in the April 19 Popular Uprising" in their school campus where they bitterly exposed and denounced the traitorous schemes of the Pak Jung Hui clique. And they read an appeal, and adopted a resolution expressing their determination to fight to a finish to save their country. It said: "Government, reflect your conduct as soon as possible!" and "Even those equipped with tear-gas bombs and bullets can never trample underfoot the banner of justice and freedom!" The meeting also adopted a declaration which said: "We cannot stand idly by the evil designs hatched by Japan in the name of economic co-operation!" Then they surged out into the street singing, headed by placards: "All outside forces, don't force on us the South Korea-Japan bargaining!" and "For whom is the South Korea-Japan bargaining?"

When the student demonstrators were marching towards the fifth-ga of the Jongro Street past the art college, a mobile police team more than 100 strong was hurried to the scene to stop their advance. They persecuted the students cruelly, arresting 128 of them.

On April 30 the students of the Normal College, the Liberal Arts and Science College and the Medical College of Seoul University, Hanyang College, and other colleges in Seoul and the students of the Methodist Theological College in Taejon, South Chungchong provincial capital, rose against the "South Korea-Japan talks".

According to Radio Seoul, the students of the Normal College of Seoul University had a public indignation meeting against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" in their school campus where they resolved to fight to the end to shatter the criminal dealing, exposing and condemning the traitorous plot of the Pak Jung Hui clique to sell off the country twice to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. They adopted a declaration demanding the Pak clique to stop the country-selling "South Korea-Japan talks" at once and a seven-point resolution calling for the defence of the fishery line, the lifeline of the South Korean fishermen.

That day more than 200 students of the Medical College held a public indignation meeting in their college ground and adopted a resolution urging the South Korean puppet government not to put 800,000 fishermen and the whole nation on the death line by surrendering the fishing grounds to Japan and not to force college students to attend meetings to propagandize the stand of the government towards the "South Korea-Japan talks" and read a statement and an appeal addressed to the entire people of South Korea.

On April 30 over 150 boy and girl students of the Methodist Theological College in Taejon also had a public indignation meeting against the humiliating South Korea-Japan diplomacy, and they adopted a resolution demanding the Seoul regime to discontinue the humiliating South Korea-Japan talks immediately and lend an ear to the voice of the people and an appeal addressed to the people of all walks of life and went on a sit-down strike.

That day the students of Hanyang College in Seoul held a public indignation meeting against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" and the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University went on a sit-in in their school campus, shouting the slogan: "Young intellectuals, let's defend our country!"

FRESH SCHEMES FOR AGGRESSION IN ASIA

THE schemes to conclude the "South Korea-Japan talks" are being rushed through their final stages in Seoul and Tokyo.

Agreements on the pending issues at the "talks" were initialled in February and April and will, it is reported, be signed formally within May.

This means that the aggressive and country-selling bargain between the Japanese militarists and the puppet clique of South Korea has come to a virtual conclusion and the fresh schemes for aggression in the Far East has become all the more naked.

The "South Korea-Japan talks" arranged directly in October 1951 and manipulated in the past 14 years by the United States are a link in the U.S. plan for rigging up the aggressive "NEATO".

Following the conclusion of World War II, American imperialism with a wild dream of world supremacy worked out the programme for dominating Asia —a programme fully embodying its watchword: "Let Asians fight Asians!"

As early as the Korean war time, Eisenhower said: When a war becomes inevitable in Asia, we had better make Asians fight Asians. We should not let Asians regard the whites as their enemy.

Under the programme, the U.S. imperialists linked together military alliances such as the "SEATO" and "ANZUS" during the Korean war and the years that followed. In realizing their strategy towards the Far East they attach the greatest importance to the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" involving South Korea, Taiwan and other U.S. satellites in Asia led by the revived Japanese militarists. They have long made preparations for the formation of the "alliance", which will in reality be wound up basically by establishing the "diplomatic" relations between South Korea and Japan.

It is quite plain for everyone to see why the United States is in such a great hurry to end the "South Korea-Japan talks," raving that "the perfection of the anti-communist build-up in the Far East will be attainable finally by normalizing the state relations between South Korea and Japan". Through the early collaboration of South Korea and Japan, U.S. imperialism has recently been seeking openly, stripping off all its masks, to recover themselves from the disgraceful defeats they suffer one after another in Asia and in South Vietnam in particular, trat is, to pull itself out of the difficult situation in South Vietnam by dragooning their puppet troops in this region into the aggressive war in South Vietnam, through the early knocking together of the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

The "South Korea-Japan talks" are an evil design of American imperialism to hinder the peaceful unification of Korea and perpetuate her partition and keep South Korea in colonial slavery indefinitely.

Washington regards South Korea as its valuable military strategic base for aggression in the Far East and the "last bulwark for U.S. prestige."

The White House has resorted to all available means to maintain the "bulwark." But the developments in South Korea show that the U.S. plan for aggression is only a pipe dream.

The April 19 (1960) Popular Uprising and the vigorous struggle of the South Korean people that has ensued have shaken the colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation. Conscious from the lessons of their bloody struggles that as long as the U.S. imperialists lord it over them there can be no change in their political-social life, the people in South Korea have come gradually to direct the spearhead of their struggle at U.S. imperialism.

Through the "South Korea-Japan talks," the American imperialists are working overtime to pave the way for the Japanese militarists' experiments in the domination of Korea to stage a comebak to South Korea and reduce it to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, in return for which they want to underpin their tottering colonial rule in South Korea and perpetuate Korea's partition.

On the other hand, the Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism are bent on regaining their former position of colonial rulers in Korea, while blatantly revealing their ambition for foreign expansion.

All these facts prove that the "South Korea-Japan talks" are the product of the U.S. plan for aggression and constitute part of it.

Sport

A Girl of World Fame
Sin Gum Dan

SIN GUM DAN, **a famous Korean woman athlete, was an ordinary lathe operator.** It was only in 1958 that she made her first appearance in the field. But her fame rose rapidly. Today she is the world record holder of the women's 400 metres and 800 metres, and is a Merited Athlete, the highest honour for the athletes in our country.

It was at the Moscow Znamensky Brothers Memorial Meet in 1960 and 1962 her name became prominent. In 1960 she won the first place in both of the 400 metres and 800 metres. In 1962 she clocked 53 secs. in the 400 metres, clipping 0.4 sec. off the official world record; and returned 2 min. 1 sec. in the 800 metres, 2 secs. better than the official world record.

At the First GANEFO in 1963 she established two new world records, covering the 400 metres in 51.4 secs. and the 800 metres in 1 min. 59.1 secs.

With the Korean team she was in Tokyo to compete at the 18th Olympic Games, but she was prevented from taking part in the Olympics owing to the illegal measures adopted by the I.O.C.

Back from Tokyo, she competing at the athletic meet in honour of the 15th birthday of the D.P.R.K., again improved her own records in the 400 metres and 800 metres by returning 51.2 secs. and 1 min. 59 secs. respectively.

Today Sin Gum Dan, not carried away by her success, is diligent as ever in her training.

AMAZING PROGRESS

AT the 28th World Table Tennis Championships opened in Yugoslavia on April 15, young Korean men players made a good showing.

It was in 1961 that Korean men made their debut in the world pingpong arena. They were then placed sixth. In the recent championships top-notch players from 43 countries contested. The Korean men's team won the third place. In the first round they beat Cambodia, Wales, and Poland 5:0 each.

Pak Sin Il, Kim Chang Ho, Kim Yong Sam, and Jong Ryang Wung of Korea—all around 20—defeated Hungary 5:1, Iran 5:3, Sweden 5:1, England 5:1, and Yugoslavia 5:2. Our team lost to Japan by a score of 2:5. The Korean men's team won eight out of the nine encounters and was placed third at the 28th World Championships.

MUSIC AND DANCE EPIC

"Glorious Is Our Fatherland"

MUSIC and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," performed by 3,000—a 1,200-voice chorus, a 250-member orchestra, some 1,500 dancers and narrators —is one of the greatest works staged in our country. It deals with the glorious path our country has traversed.

The curtain rises to the singing of the chorus, the prologue "Fatherland."

The prologue, which sings of the prosperity and development of the country and expresses the people's joy and pride of living in the socialist fatherland, is followed by a dance and chorus number on the folk song "Arirang."

The scene depicts the time when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. People, having lost the means of livelihood, leave their towns and villages to emigrate to unknown shores.

But the Koreans are not dead. The units of guerrillas led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, under the Red banner, launch an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists and for national liberation.

Get ready comrades, arms in hand,
March forward valiantly
To smash the imperialist aggressors,
Unfold a death-defying fight
To rout the enemy.

Now on the stage appear the anti-Japanese guerrillas in white camouflage, marching in fine array to the chorus singing "March of the Guerrillas." Group dances and the singing speak of the arduous but glorious struggle that lasted 15 years.

At last Japanese imperialism is defeated, and General Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, returns home from the victorious guerrilla war against Japanese imperialism. Joy, jubilation, and hope sweep the whole nation. In the distance "Mt. Paektu" is projected to express the 30 million people's welcome to the triumphant return of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The scene changes. A group of peasants, carrying a streamer with the words "Land to the tillers," performs a dance, truthfully representing the joy of the peasants over the land reform.

Now songs and dances of the workers and women greet the democratic reforms.

Then the "Song of the Proclamation of the People's Republic" is heard; the fan dance is on. The Korean people are celebrating the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Suddenly dark clouds gather overhead and storms rage. The U.S. imperialists and their puppets unleashed a war of aggression on our country.

Severe battles are fought. Scenes unfolding on the stage depict the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army to defend the glorious fatherland from the enemy.

And U.S. imperialism was made at last to bend the knee before the Korean people.

Narrator speaks in praises of the country.

Songs and dances on the stage portray the people, who, having emerged victorious from the war, are rebuilding the war-devastated country and laying the foundation of an independent national economy.

The scene then shows the inexhaustible strength and optimism of the Korean people forging ahead at the speed of Chollima. Irrigation channels criscross the land, molten iron flows out from the furnace, cereals and fruits cover the fields and mountains, silks come like a cascade, the seas yield so many good things.

The chorus "We Press Ahead on the Chollima" to the orchestra accompaniment reflects the spirit of the Korean people who are rushing against the time.

Cheers rise. In the grand finale the whole stage, the whole theatre, reverberates:

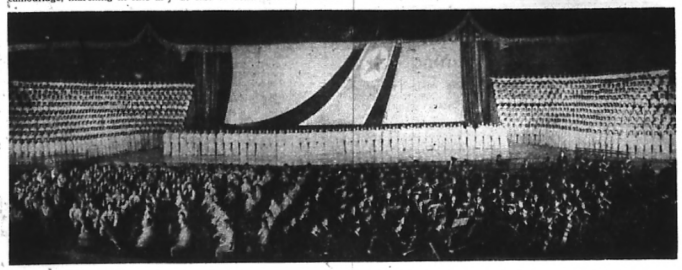
May our glorious fatherland flourish forever!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!

PHOTOS from top:
(1) Anti-Japanese Guerrillas marching in the blizzard.
(2) Steel-makers' dance.
(3) A dance symbolizing the happy life of the people.



To Our Readers

We publish from May 6, 1965 an English language weekly, the Pyongyang Times, mirroring the desire of the Korean people for the promotion of co-operation, friendship and cultural exchanges with the peace-loving peoples in other lands.

We shall be grateful to you if you will help us by sending your views about our weekly.

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